

Rivalrous Thinking and Athletes' Behaviors Reflected in Janus Metz's *Borg vs McEnroe* (2017)

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Abstract

The purpose of this research is to analyze rivalrous thinking and its effect towards athletes' behaviors in Janus Metz's Borg vs McEnroe (2017). Researcher uses the qualitative descriptive design to examine the problem. The theory applied in this thesis is Adler's individual psychology and rivalry approaches. The data collected from movie's English subtitle by reading, identifying, classifying, and selecting relevant data. The results of the study are; first, the rivalrous thinking is raised by the rivals who involve in the rivalry and also the goal which becomes the object that those rivals are fighting over. Second, the rivalrous thinking affects the behaviors of Borg and McEnroe, then it comes to the conclusion in what type of personality they have.

Keywords: *Borg vs McEnroe, rivalry, rivalrous thinking, individual psychology.*

Introduction

In human life, there are a lot of occurrences happened. Those occurrences can be resulted by human interactions as a social human beings that denote the existence of life, which is true that humans will not be able to escape from making interaction. The interaction here is when humans interact with each other by pointing out their actions, conversations, body languages, and others. One of the most common interactions is rivalry. It means humans that are bound with that kind of interaction, indeed, stand on the same track and have the same goal to achieve what they desire or expect which unintentionally emerge such a tense circumstance. It is being elevated due to how big its tense of each participant of rivalry and its effects for them and the surroundings. A rivalry is common in sport, where athletes become the main object and the most important part that support the

existence of rivalry. Rivalry that occurs in the sport cannot be separated from the role of an athlete and the parties related. This affects a wide scope of rivalry. Bandyopadhyay (2017:639) mentioned that when rivalry is adhered in any events or performances that are related to sports, it will be held out in a long-term by the nature, extent, impact, and legacy. Therefore, rivalry of sport range can be transformed from the local to the global level. It means that rivalry which firstly only comes to each rival starts to move and spread into more extensive scopes and aspects.

A rivalry between athletes depicted in the 2017 movie *Borg vs McEnroe*. The plot of *Borg vs McEnroe* movie tells about two famous tennis players who competed to create history. Björn Borg was the Sweden world number one male player who was looking for the fifth Wimbledon title which means he would be the first player in history that successfully reaches five Wimbledon titles in a row. In the other side, there was the rising American player, John McEnroe, who was three years younger than Borg and also the world number two. He wanted to get the Wimbledon title for the first time (<https://www.imdb.com/title/tt5727282/>). It creates a natural rivalry between them that is indirectly raised by their motivations in reaching the goal and it pushes the public to support that rivalry. Moreover, they have different characters and psychological conditions, Borg is a typical of emotionless player, while, McEnroe is famous for his temper. Those differences are the part of their past which determine what they have to do in facing the rivalry.

A rivalry may give impacts to the psychological conditions of individuals since it becomes the part of social interaction. Allport (1954:5) stated that the relation of social and psychology are created when occurrences that happen in social life with other human beings is involving the psychological condition, in this case, the concerned social life is a rivalry that takes place in sport range. Hence, occurrences in sport rivalry will produce the rivalrous thinking among the rivals that are confronted. Each individual certainly has a different thought and it is resulted in particular behavior as the consequence of any interactions between an individual with other human beings. Whatsoever happens in life that surrounds the societies, groups, or individuals, it can affect the thinking of humans within

psychology. The essential points to analyze rivalrous thinking are the goal and the rivals that become the important elements of rivalry. Those elements must be integrated in forming the rivalry scope. The other essential point to analyze how rivalrous thinking affects the behaviors of the rivals is by using the basic principles of individual psychology which become the media for analyzing the rivalry as the part of social interaction and its relation to the rivals' psychological conditions.

Literary Review

Psychology of Literature

Reber (1995:617) explained that psychology is the study of understanding human's mind that affects their behaviors, mental states or psyches. It is not only about going into the comprehension to know how humans think about life, but also an investigation of what kind of psychological issues that have been understood, then is ended by a proper action which is regarded to the comprehension of what being investigated. According to Ranney (1938:16), the definition of literature is the media to devote the thoughts in mind. Psychology and literature can be encountered and become a combined study when there is a discussion which involves those two studies. A writer sometimes takes psychological issues into the literary works which can also be analyzed by theories or approaches that are related to the science of psychology. It explains how psychology is coming to the literary scope.

Adler's Individual Psychology Theory

Individual psychology is developed by Alfred Adler. Individual psychology which is also commonly called Adlerian psychology refers to how to understand human beings. It means that the important part that must be remembered in observing a human being is by discerning them as a unified whole. It also explains how an individual transforms into a human and his or her relationship with surrounding environment. According to Adler (1927:14), the term individual psychology means as a social psychology. It is the study of understanding human beings by looking at particular system that affect human's behavior. That system is provided in the relation with society and how humans live in a society can definitely give an impact to their psychological states. Therefore, it is called individual psychology

because each individual has a different kind of society and different way of perceiving what society gives to each individual.

Individual Psychology Principles

1. Inferiority feeling

Adler (1938:73) stated that it is normal for a human to possess an inferior feeling. That feeling pushes a human to always adapt in any kinds of situation where that inferiority is growing.

2. Striving for success or superiority

Adler (1938:145) assumed that the basic concept of superiority is being developed. For Adler, there is only one urge, it is the want to be superior in attempt to abandon the inferiority feeling.

3. Subjective perceptions

There will appear certain expectations that encourage human to behave in achieving a success. A hope is a form of subjective perception which is abstract, but it gives the real impact or motivation to a human's will in realizing goals. A human has an expectation in any circumstances that may happen in the future. To support or prevent the expected occurrence, a human needs for adaptation as Adler (1927:19) argued that understanding a person's goal must be under consideration because it is related to the present situation that impels humans to adapt in creating their goals.

4. Unity and self-consistency

Adler recognized several ways in which all humans are being operated with unity and self-consistency. The first of these is called organ dialect. Adler (1956:223) implied that the body organs will speak more expressively and express what a person really wants to express than his words. Adler (1929:163) added that personality is the balance of conscious and unconscious behaviors that are being united and cooperated in behaving to reach the goal in life.

5. Social interest

Social interest has to do with the principle of how a person will struggle to gain superiority. Healthy individuals are likely to have high social interest. Therefore, they will try to find ways to get success that can be approved by everyone. Low social interest may indicate unhealthy psychological condition. According to Adler

(1927), social interest is able to connect and bind a human with society. This becomes a need which is manifested in the communication with others.

6. Style of life

This principle is about how lifestyle shows human's behavior. Adler (1956:173) pointed out that there are far more that arise and develop in humans that affect their lifestyle. The lifestyle is influenced by two factors, they are internal factor which comes from self, while the second is external factor that comes from the environment. The lifestyle that has been formed in the childhood cannot be changed anymore, even though the way it is expressed can change.

7. Creative power

A person's lifestyle will be influenced by the owned creativity. A person's creative power can help to control his life and determine ways and strategies to achieve success which have a purpose to play role in forming social interest. It is the explanation of what Adler (1929) stated that a human's movement in life in order to achieve a goal must consider the direction to take first after the goal is created.

Individual Psychology Personality Types

Adler identified a small classification of personality types. Those personality types as mentioned in *Journal Psyche* are as follows:

1. Rulling type

This character tends to be commonly aggressive and wants to be dominant over others. This character will step aside anyone who wants to distract their ways.

2. Leaning type

Individuals who have this type of personality commonly put a constraint line around themselves in order to make such a protection. They also try to do not rely on others with the intention to carry them through challenges in life.

3. Avoiding type

When humans who are stereotyped with this personality tend to minimize interacting with others in order to avoid the problems that may appear.

4. Socially useful type

Individuals of this type are generally healthy individuals. They have a high social interest, but it does not make them to feel superior or dominant over others.

(<http://journalpsyche.org/alfred-adler-personality-theory/>)

Rivalry

Kilduff (2010:5) explained that rivalry is a variety of interaction between two or more rivals in achieving the same goal and only one who will achieve that goal. The factor that makes it is known as rivalry is because of the competitive nature, if a rival feels more competitive, then it drives the other rivals to be more competitive. It also means that when the actor gets a success, then the other ones will get a failure. For further details, the rivalry happens when there are participants who have the same goal and only one of them who can reach that goal. As Kilduff (2010:3) stated, the participants can be inter-individuals, between groups, or between organizations.

Kilduff (2010:8) implied that goal-setting theory is one of many theories that is relevant to rivalry. Locke along with Latham are the leaders in goal-setting theory. Locke and Latham (2006:265) argued that goal-setting theory is related to how managing preparations of making the specific goal in order to have a high level performance. The preparation itself includes motivations that influence the performances. The motivations are gotten from the goal, thus, the goal is the most important thing in determining the performances of the rivals. Therefore, rivals and goal become the instruments that must be fulfilled as the requirement of the existence of rivalry. Lunenburg (2011:2-4) listed Locke and Latham's five principles of effective goal-setting, as follow:

1. Clarity

The goal that is going to achieve must be clear. Not in general, but must be directed.

2. Challenge

The goal must be challenging and also considered to the capability of rivals.

3. Commitment

Ensuring that the goals are reasonable and helping each rival achieves the goal.

4. Feedback

Feedback helpsto know how well they are doing and what are needed to improve.

5. Task complexity

Noticing to the complexity of the process in achieving the goal, whether it is too much or already on the right proportion.

Research Method

Researcher uses the qualitative descriptive design to examine the problem. In this research, researcher examines issues under study by applying the theory of Adler's individual psychology and rivalry approaches in revealing the rivalrous thinking within the movie entitled *Borg vs McEnroe*.

In this research, the main data is collected by researcher from dialogues of each character that can answer the problem statements, and it is also obtained from English subtitle of *Borg vs McEnroe* movie. The supporting data are taken from other sources such as theory books, dictionary, references related to the analysis, articles and multiple sources from internet that can support the analysis.

The method used in this research includes collecting data by watching the movie, reading the subtitles, identifying the selected data, classifying the data for each problem statements and selecting data to answer the problem statements. The researcher also uses the method of analyzing data by displaying data for each problem statements, explaining the data and analyzing data to answer the problem statements.

Discussions and Findings

Rivalrous Thinking Reflected in *Borg vs McEnroe* (2017)

There are several evidences of rivalry phenomenon in the movie. In this point, since the rivals and the goal are the elements of rivalry, it will be shown the rivalrous relationship between Borg and McEnroe in competing for the same goal that becomes the main objects in raising the rivalry. The evidences that are showed in some dialogues will be analyzed to reveal the rivalrous thinking in this movie.

1. Rivals

Rivalry is part of society with includes people who surrounds the rivalry between the rivals. In this section, the two rivals that arise the rivalry in the society, in this case is in a sport range, within the movie will be revealed by making analysis of the relevant evidences.

Chair Umpire	: [crowd cheering] " <i>Quiet, please. Quiet, please.</i> "
TV Announcer	: " <i>There it is, the cathedral of tennis, Centre Court, Wimbledon. And the two top players in the world,</i>

Björn Borg and John McEnroe, are about to come out.”

(Borg vs McEnroe, 00:00:48 – 00:00:58)

The quotation above happened when two rivals in this movie, Borg and McEnroe were about to come to the court to have their final match. This conversation appears in the opening of the movie that is actually the depiction of the ending of the movie. It takes from the television’s perspective. From the quotation above, it shows that *Borg vs McEnroe* is a sport movie focuses on the rivalry between the two main characters, Björn Borg and John McEnroe, who were the top tennis players and the candidates of the 1980’s Wimbledon championship finalists. As it is mentioned by TV announcer, the word “*tennis*” makes it clearer that the movie is about sport. Sport is one of many scopes where rivalrous thinking is easily grown. It shows that a rivalry in the sport scope is the main topic being told in the movie. It proves when TV announcer said, “...*Björn Borg and John McEnroe...*” that become the evidence that they are the rivals who arise the rivalry in the sport within the movie. It also explains that rivalrous thinking here is arised by inter-individual participants when TV announcer mentioned their names. This also proves about how rivalry between them is reflected in the movie. All the more, when the chair umpire said, “*Quiet, please...*” to the crowd, it shows that the supporters between the two rivals are also in tense and enthusiastic atmosphere that support how rivalry exists. Indirectly, it supports the formation of challenges for the goals to be achieved that certainly encourages their mentals which becomes the result of rivalry as part of social life. It raises their desires to show the public who deserves to be the winner. It is related to the society about the rivals’ feelings in responding the atmosphere among people.

British Commentator : “It’s the perfect rivalry. The baseline player and the net rusher.”

Man : “Ice Borg versus SuperBrat.”

(Borg vs McEnroe, 00:01:00 – 00:01:05)

The quotation above is still in the same scene as the first evidence. This shows that the term rivalry is obviously mentioned and it strengthens the existence of rivalry in the movie. The characters of Borg and McEnroe are explained that they have a different style of playing and personality. Borg is known as “*Ice*

Borg” which means as a typical of cool and emotionless player, on the contrary, “*SuperBrat*” is the epithet of McEnroe that explicates on McEnroe’s personality which is a temperament player. It supports the difference of thinking on how they face the rivalry which becomes the additional reason of the rivalry between them to be more in tense.

2. Goal

The goal aimed by Borg and McEnroe in this movie is the same, but there are differences of creating or motivating themselves to reach the goal that is being competed. Here, it will be discussed by showing the evidences.

Talk Show Host : “*Have you got a plan to get them to stop booing?*”
McEnroe : “*I plan to go in there and play my game, and if I beat Borg in the finals, it's very hard to boo me if I'm number one.*”

(*Borg vs McEnroe*, 00:10:46 – 00:10:56)

The conversation above happened in the television talk show. Here, the talk show host asked questions to McEnroe, and in this moment, the host asked how McEnroe’s response towards the audiences who were booing at him when he was in the court to perform his matches. The conversation shows how McEnroe’s goal in the rivalry with Borg is as shown through audiences response. It is emphasized by “*booing*” that is done by audiences when watching him playing. As it is already explained previously that McEnroe is a temperamental player, especially in a match when something does not go as what he has expected, he tends to blame anyone. When the umpire makes a decision that he thinks disadvantage him, eventhough it is fair, he will always make a protest, and it makes everyone does not like him. It becomes the reasons why people are booing him. When he is being asked about it, he answers with the keyword “*beat*” and “*one*”. He says explicitly about his goal. It proves how rivalrous thinking is evolved from McEnroe’s perspective by determining an effective goal which gives him a direction into which way he is going to reach the goal within the rivalry againts Borg. Here, his goal is clear and he has a commitment to hold, it challenges him to beat Borg and to become number one. In the end, he expects to become the person who is successfully making the history and proving to all

about his ability. It is his effective goal that encourages him to always be ready at any circumstances.

Hereinafter, Borg's goal will be analyzed to show how his goal supports the rivalrous thinking within the movie as supported by dialogue below,

Lennart : *"What's the matter?"*
Borg : *"Nobody will remember that I won Wimbledon four times in a row. Just that I lost the fifth time."*
Lennart : *"Who cares what they think?"*
Borg : *"It's like everybody's just waiting... waiting for me tumble."*
Lennart : *"Screw them! Give everything you've got tomorrow, even if it feels like the last thing you do."*
(Borg vs McEnroe, 00:19:46 – 00:20:16)

This scene was taken in hotel room when Borg and his coach namely Lennart Bergelin prepared the rackets. Here, Borg looked different and it made his coach asked what was going on. The conversation above shows Borg's effective goal of his efforts to end up the rivalry. The rivalrous thinking that must have distracted the way he thinks has created a motivation for himself that the most important is trying his best. It also cannot hide the effects of what society has expected from him. As Borg says, *"Nobody will remember..."*, it becomes the goal besides to have five titles in a row. His goal is clear, it is about reaching his fifth Wimbledon title in a row and proves himself to the society that he is able to realize it. The goal's challenge here is about his rivals that is also in a peak performance, it is shown in *"...waiting for me tumble."* The quotation shows that he lacks of confidence. It makes him making a consideration whether his goal is possible to reach or not because of the doubtful feeling towards his own ability. Having an effective goal forms him to have conscious mind about the rivalry itself. It gives the rivalrous thinking of him is being triggered and it becomes the reflection of rivalrous thinking within this movie from the perspective of Borg's goal.

Rivalrous Thinking Affects Athletes' Behaviors Reflected in Borg vs McEnroe (2017)

In this point, Borg and McEnroe's behaviors will be analyzed one by one by the seven principles analysis of Adler's individual psychology. The evidences of the

impacts of rivalrous thinking towards athletes' behaviors that exist in the movie will be proven by the supportive characters' dialogues.

1. Inferiority feeling

Here, both Borg and McEnroe have the inferiority feeling in their states. The inferiority feelings are caused by rivalrous thinking between them. The first inferiority feeling that will be discussed here is Borg's inferiority feeling.

Lennart : *"Don't worry, your confidence will return."*
Borg : *"Thought it was 'closed court'?"*
Lennart : *"Tell it to leeches... you will be fine, just get into it."*
(Borg vs McEnroe, 00:13:21 – 00:13:46)

This scene happened when Borg practiced in the open court where there were many people watched him and yelled his name. When Lennart says about "confidence" and "return", it describes that Borg losses his confidence especially since the rivalry comes to his life. In addition, Borg does not feel comfortable to practice in an open court where people may watch him during the practice. It is shown when he expects that he is going to practice in a "closed court". It indicates that he does not want to be in the middle of many people, moreover when the topic about his rivalry with McEnroe is on top. Lennart's statement about Borg's confidence refers to Borg's feeling that feels under pressure and pessimistic that he is not going to win any chances. This kind of feeling shows how inferiority feeling expressed by the character. It becomes clearer when Lennart says, "...you will be fine, just get into it," it shows the level of Borg's inferiority feeling. It means that Borg needs to try to believe in self apart from the pressure arrives from the way society compare him continuously to McEnroe. The public even keep talking about him. This is how rivalrous thinking affects Borg's inferiority as it gives more pressure for him. The quotation below proves how McEnroe's inferiority is.

Talk Show Host : *"But I guess I wouldn't be exaggerating if I were to say that you and Borg are as different as two people could possibly be."*
McEnroe : *"You keep going back to Borg. Is he backstage? Is he gonna jump out of a cake? Feel like we keep talking about him. You know, I'm here. I'm working interviews. Here we are."*

Talk Show Host : *"It's just that Borg is often described as being pure perfection and, uh, zero emotion. Do you think he ever loses it?"*
 McEnroe : *"I don't know."*
 (Borg vs McEnroe, 00:11:28 – 00:11:54)

The conversation above occurred when McEnroe was interviewed in a talk show. McEnroe was confused when the host kept talking about Borg as he was the one who was supposed to be interviewed. The host always mentioned Borg instead of him. In this scene, McEnroe says, *"You keep going back to Borg..."* as he responds to the host who keeps asking about Borg. When McEnroe starts to get disturbed with it, his inferiority feeling appears. He does not like to be compared with Borg. It may make him to feel that everyone is more interested to talk about Borg rather than himself. It also builds his perspective that he becomes popular not because of his ability as a professional tennis player but because of his rivalry with Borg. When the interview turns to Borg, it becomes the reason how rivalry between Borg and McEnroe arises McEnroe's inferiority feeling which previously has been created by people's mindset. The mindset refers to the idea that Borg is better than McEnroe. Therefore, it creates his behavior for instance by refusing anything related to Borg. It is supported by his answer responding as stated by the host, *"Borg is often described as being pure perfection..."*. He answers, *"I don't know,"* which denotes he really wants to end up the interview topic about Borg as a result of his inferiority feeling that comes from the rivalry between them.

2. Striving for success or superiority

Vitas : *"His room is cold as fuck because he wants his pulse below 50 beats a minute."*
 McEnroe : *"That's a rumor."*
 Vitas : *"It's not. He's got all these superstitions. Rituals."*
 McEnroe : *"Cut the shit and say the stuff I want to fucking hear."*
 Vitas : *"This year, his parents aren't allowed to come. All right? He only lets them come every second year, and when they do, they gotta wear the same clothes throughout the tournament."*
 McEnroe : *"Get the fuck outta here."*
 Vitas : *"Yeah, right? Every year he trains on the same court, he rents the same hotel, he rents the same car, he sleeps in the same room. His coach always brings 50 rackets strung tight as fuck, and every night before the match, they meet in*

Lennart's room, going over all the rackets, organizing everything according to tension and key. It's like a fucking religion. Mariana, his girlfriend, she takes care of his bag. Same meticulous order. Everything exact. What is that? When he gets to the arena, takes the same chair and two towels. Not one. Not three. Two. And he never treads on the baseline."

McEnroe : "Why?"

Vitas : "Cause that means bad luck. They say he's an iceberg. Really he's a volcano keeping it all in until boom."

(Borg vs McEnroe, 00:31:40 – 00:32:46)

This scene was occurred when McEnroe had a conversation with his friend who was also a tennis player, Vitas Gerulaitis. Vitas told how Borg's habit was for years as the efforts for him to be the best player anyone wanted to beat. Striving for success or superiority is related to how a person makes some strategies or preparation to be superior. By all Vitas says in the conversation above, it explains about how Borg makes that strategies into a ritual. It is Borg's method to strive for success or make sure who is the best in the rivalry between them. "...Everything exact..." also the efforts to repel the intensity of his inferiority feeling as he is scared that if he lost this rivalry, he would not know what the society's responses would be like. Here, Borg ensures that he has carried out good and right habits as an athlete. It becomes his method of ensuring that everything he has done is right and appropriate. The method becomes the rule in striving for success which is the way for him to through the rivalry by a winning.

McEnroe : "Yeah. Look. There it is. [Peter laughs] Basically, you win all your matches, we see each other in the quarters, and I got Connors in the semi, Borg in the final."

Peter : "How long this take you?"

McEnroe : "About an hour or so."

(Borg vs McEnroe, 00:28:50 – 00:29:03)

Besides, McEnroe also had his own method in striving for success in the rivalry. In this scene, he created particular drawing on the wall to see the possibility for him to become the winner. By making that drawing as his strategy, it will help him to be more ready, as McEnroe says, "...we see each other in the quarters, and I got Connors in the semi, Borg in the final". It helps McEnroe to produce a thinking and a view who will be the next opponents who will counter him until he comes into the final and meets Borg as most people have waited.

3. Subjective perceptions

Lennart : *“There are no in-betweens for Björn. 2nd or 3rd place might just as well be 12th or 1012th. It’s the same to him.”*
(Borg vs McEnroe, 00:52:27 – 00:52:36)

This conversation happened when Lennart talked with Mariana. They talked about how Borg was like. It was about Borg’s struggle and ambition to the rivalry that arised in Borg’s life. It shows that the rivalrous thinking encourages Borg to create a goal for future as the ending of the rivalry. Making subjective perceptions must be in the best level of expectation and it will give a strength for Borg to face that rivalry. When Borg has gained what he wants, he will face that rivalry by figuring out what he will do to get through the rivalry. Borg’s subjective perception is stated by Lennart, as one of the closest person with him, thus, Lennart may know how Borg’s expectation for the future. Lennart says, *“There are no in-betweens for Björn...”* which means that Borg’s perception to his future related to the rivalry is about being total in showing his performance. He does not want to end everything he confronts halfway. McEnroe also creates his own subjective perception which is shown in the quotation below:

Talk Show Host : *“Well, here’s what the press here is saying.”*
McEnroe : *“I can be anybody’s nightmare though, you know.”*
(Borg vs McEnroe, 00:11:21 – 00:11:27)

The conversation above occurred in the talk show on television when McEnroe was interviewed about his rivalry with Borg. What the press said referred to McEnroe’s chance to take over Borg’s position as the world’s number one.

As it is mentioned by the press on papers, McEnroe is confidently believing in himself that he will not only be the “*nightmare*” for Borg, but also for any players. The nightmare here means that his existence will threaten the other players to achieve a goal as athletes. When he says he can become a nightmare for everyone, it indirectly reveals how his subjective perception is. This reflects the rivalrous thinking that affects McEnroe to create a long-term plan in the future which may help him to always be motivated. This subjective perception is a part of a goal itself. Here, McEnroe takes advantage to create it when he gets the

rivalrous thinking in mind which becomes an urge in making the plan that he will achieve in the future even stronger.

4. Unity and self-consistency

McEnroe : *“You know how many times I’ve tried to do this, go into a match and just been, like, no emotion, all order, just be Borg. This is impossible. This is not... this is not human.”*

(Borg vs McEnroe, 00:29:58 – 00:30:08)

The quotation above occurred when McEnroe watched Borg’s post-match interview on television. There was something interesting for McEnroe in watching Borg’s expression during the interview. In this scene, McEnroe seemed amazed on how Borg did the same expression all the time which for McEnroe was something impossible to do.

Borg’s expression is frequently the same in any chances he is in public, as McEnroe says, *“...no emotion, all order...”*. Even if when it is the interview after the match, that usually takes much more emotions, it does not change what Borg has to express. Borg can manage his expression as a part of organ dialect. The way Borg keeps his face by showing no emotion probably becomes a strategy for him in order to keep his real mental states in secret by not letting anyone knows except his closest ones. This strategy may help Borg to go through his rivalry with McEnroe. This proves that rivalrous thinking requires Borg to do that organ dialect to help him avoid any assumption about his mental states which may be assumed by his rival or the public.

Mariana : *“He looks unfocused...”*

Borg : *“No, it’s the other way around. Just look...”*

(Borg vs McEnroe, 00:35:19 – 00:35:28)

This conversation seems different if it compares with the first one. This describes how Borg watched McEnroe played on television. McEnroe made a mess during the match by slamming his racket.

First, Mariana thinks that McEnroe losses his focus and he may loss his game, but, Borg gives different opinion as he says, *“...it’s the other way around...”*. It shows that Borg has a view that McEnroe’s organ dialect which is slamming the racket becomes McEnroe’s strategy to gain his focus. It is a contrary assumption. In the end, what Borg has thought is true. After McEnroe

finally shows his fury, McEnroe is even getting better and winning the match. There is a possibility of Borg's assumption to be real that it may be McEnroe's strategy to be all out and relaxed. From the perspective of the rivalry, it helps McEnroe to distract his opponent to think that he loses his focus, but in fact, it is the way for him to gain more energy.

5. Social interest

Borg seems not comfortable when he is in the public place. He is popular and everyone is always shouting and cheering his name, but it does not make him happy or feel superior. It is shown in the quotation below:

Girls : "Björn! Björn! Björn! Björn! Björn!"
(Borg vs McEnroe, 00:06:08 – 00:06:12)

This scene was when Borg walked alone in the public place and people started to realize that it was Borg. Girls shouted his name and he chose to hide.

Borg's choice to keep in distant with people shows his low social interest which means he has unhealthy psychological condition. His rivalrous thinking makes his social interest is getting lower since everyone will know about the rivalry between him and McEnroe. Social interest is related to the feeling of empathy towards others. McEnroe has more empathy than Borg. It is proved in the conversation below:

McEnroe : "How's your foot?"
Peter : "It's better."
McEnroe : "Yeah?"
Peter : "Yeah, I got this ankle support. It's, uh... It's working."
McEnroe : "Good."
(Borg vs McEnroe, 00:29:09 – 00:29:15)

McEnroe asks Peter's foot condition. When he knows that Peter's foot gets better, his response is "good" that shows how he cares about Peter. They are actually athletes, but in this scene, McEnroe acts as friend by noticing and making sure that his friend is fine.

6. Style of life

Borg : "Can you picture me doing anything else? Besides tennis?"
Mariana : "Yes. Can you?"
(Borg vs McEnroe, 00:27:10 – 00:27:26)

The conversation above, especially in “...doing anything else?” shows Borg’s fear about what things that he can do except tennis. It gives a depiction how his fear is. It is about not believing in himself that he feels unable to do many greater things. It causes him to feel empty and anxious of any occurrences that might happen in his life. What is meant in this case is the rivalry. Rivalrous thinking that comes into his mind makes him become more uncertain whether he can pass this challenge or not. This proves how rivalrous thinking affects his behavior that is rooted from his childhood which has formed his lifestyle in the present life, the life that is full of fear.

McEnroe : *[pigeons cooing] [wings flapping] “Oh, come on. Is somebody gonna do something about the pigeons? I mean...” [crowd jeering] “You don't hear that?” [booing] “On the roof. You don't hear that? On the roof.”*
 Chair Umpire : *“Nothing will be done about any pigeons...”*
 McEnroe : *“Of course not.”*
 Chair Umpire : *“During this match, Mr. McEnroe.”*
 McEnroe : *“Fuck it.”*
 Man : *“Go, Mac!”*
 McEnroe : *[crowd jeering] “Pigeons are ruining my focus! Don't you get it?” [woman shouts]*
 (Borg vs McEnroe, 00:34:20 – 00:34:36)

McEnroe lost his focus because of the pigeons’ snore “...ruining my focus!...” that messed his play during the match. It happens because he is the person who is not easy to focus by himself. He gets distraction on the court where he is the only one who can handle it. It shows about his style of life which is formed since he was a child. The rivalrous thinking that he gets has given the impact to his lifestyle which becomes more out of control.

7. Creative power

Chair Umpire : *“Time.”*
 Borg : *“It's all right. It's a great match. Just play your tennis.”*
 American Announcer : *“Ace, McEnroe!”*
 British Announcer : *“McEnroe's getting stronger as the set goes on.”*
 (Borg vs McEnroe, 01:19:38 – 01:19:59)

This scene occurs in the final round which is the encounter between Borg and McEnroe. On the first set, McEnroe was easily to take the game, but it changed when the second set ran. Borg started to play offensively and it made

McEnroe confused on what he should do. Then, after a break and the game started again, Borg said to McEnroe to do his best. Those words were working for McEnroe to be back at his peak performance.

The conversation above proves Borg and McEnroe's creativity towards their rivalry. The creativity power that Borg shows is when he talks to McEnroe, "*Just play your tennis.*". What Borg has said has different meanings from Borg and McEnroe's perspectives. Borg tries to create a relaxing atmosphere with McEnroe because he thinks it will be better for him and it can lessen the tense as the match gets cheered by the spectators. This shows Borg's creativity power. For McEnroe, when he listens to what Borg has said to him, he transforms that words into a motivation for himself then it is proved when he gets "*ace*" as his first point after he listens to what Borg says. The way he transforms it is a proof of his creativity power. It is contrary to how they create their creativity in facing the rivalry that they face together.

8. Personality types

From the explanations of the seven basic principles of individual psychology, they are inferiority feeling, striving for success of superiority, subjective perceptions, unity and self-consistency, social interest, style of life, and creative power, and also its relation with rivalrous thinking. It can be concluded that Borg has a leaning type of personality. This means that he tends to be sensitive and easily to mistrust people around him. As it is already proved and mentioned in the analysis above, Borg does not really like to have or make interactions with people and it also shows that his mind is full of anxiety. On the other hand, McEnroe has a different character with Borg. His personality is a ruling type. Most of the explanations above shows that McEnroe likes to be dominant over others. He will not let others to trouble his way in achieving his goal.

Conclusion

Based on the discussions and findings, the researcher finds conclusions of this research related to the problem statements. The movie *Borg vs McEnroe* shows how rivalrous thinking exists. The rivalry between Borg and McEnroe becomes the reflection of how rivalrous thinking grows in a society, in this movie is in a sport scope. As it is already revealed that rivals and goal are the elements that

build the rivalry. It can be concluded that the two rivals in this movie, Borg and McEnroe, are the subjects and the reason of the rivalry between them. In addition, their goals are also the prime point of how rivalrous thinking in this movie is portrayed.

Furthermore, the rivalry that appears as a result of the interaction between Borg and McEnroe in achieving the goal gives impact to them. They have different types of personality that makes them different in facing the rivalry. It concludes that rivalry as a part of social life produces a rivalrous thinking that affects Borg and McEnroe's behaviors. Those behaviors are revealed by the seven individual psychology principles, they are inferiority feeling, striving for success or superiority, subjective perceptions, unity and self-consistency, social interest, style of life, and creative power. From the result from those principles, it is concluded that the final personality types of Borg and McEnroe are found. It is also concluded that Borg tends to be classified into the leaning type of personality, while McEnroe's personality is a rulling type.

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